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Search Results -	
Term	Documents
TIME.USPT.	2036772
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PERIOD.USPT.	847032
PERIODS.USPT.	265419
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base: IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins	fine Search
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Search History

DATE: Thursday, April 03, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set	
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ				
<u>L25</u>	time period and 111	0	<u>L25</u>	
<u>L24</u>	time period and 11	. 0	<u>L24</u>	
<u>L23</u>	L21 and l11	0	<u>L23</u>	
<u>L22</u>	L21 and 11	0	<u>L22</u>	
<u>L21</u>	amount near3 resource\$1	3218	<u>L21</u>	
<u>L20</u>	111 and usage\$1	1	<u>L20</u>	
<u>L19</u>	(time near2 period\$1) and 111	1	<u>L19</u>	
<u>L18</u>	time period\$1 and 111	0	<u>L18</u>	
<u>L17</u>	11 and CPU	0	<u>L17</u>	
<u>L16</u>	11 and CPU time	0	<u>L16</u>	
<u>L15</u>	processing and 11	1	<u>L15</u>	
<u>L14</u>	CPU time and 111	1	<u>L14</u>	
<u>L13</u>	L11 and processing time	0	<u>L13</u>	
<u>L12</u>	L11 and 19	0	<u>L12</u>	
<u>L11</u>	5574911.pn.	1	<u>L11</u>	
<u>L10</u>	L9 and 11	1	<u>L10</u>	
<u>L9</u>	processing and capacity	157691	<u>L9</u>	
<u>L8</u>	L7 and 11	0	<u>L8</u> ·	
<u>L7</u>	processing near3 capacity	7212	<u>L7</u>	
<u>L6</u>	11 and (type\$1 and resource\$1)	1	<u>L6</u>	
<u>L5</u>	11 and (type\$1 near2 resource\$1)	0	<u>L5</u>	
<u>L4</u>	11 and time\$1	1	<u>L4</u>	
<u>L3</u>	L2 and 11	0	<u>L3</u>	
<u>L2</u>	real time\$1	86415	<u>L2</u>	
<u>L1</u>	5987021.pn.	1	<u>L1</u>	

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

End of Result Set

Generate Collection Print

L14: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Nov 12, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5574911 A

TITLE: Multimedia group resource allocation using an internal graph

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1): 5574911

Detailed Description Text (8):

The actual multimedia objects/processes are then responsible for using the application, its constraints on performance and user given constraints to calculate details about actual resource usage. For playing a movie, a lot of memory might be required to do buffering and remove jitter. For doing video conferencing, only small buffers would be required, but getting CPU time may be very important.

Detailed Description Text (40):

The algorithm described in this invention approaches resource allocation as a problem in which `N` resource types are available for objects to share. This set of resources is unlikely to change between attempts to allocate resources. Each resource type has an allocation algorithm associated with it. These algorithms are encapsulated into objects called "Resource Controllers". It is the job of a Resource Controller to dole out the resource it controls. A Resource Controller could control a computing resource (such as <u>CPU time</u> or memory space) or a physical resource (such as a disk drive or audio playback adapter). This object is expected to implement a useful algorithm for reservation and allocation. There are many instances of prior art for such algorithms, and this disclosure does not attempt to cover the subject of such algorithms. The important statement is that there are `N` resources, each with some object managing its allocation.

Detailed Description Text (45):

Let us say that the Resource Manager receives `M` Control Value definitions during a given allocation. Control Values can be used by an object to control any facet of its operation. For example, a video capture object may offer a Control Value that varies the level of video compression. The desired value would be set for high-quality capture, while the worst-case value would be set to the minimum the user likes to see. The resource types affected by this parameter might be <u>CPU time</u>, memory space, and bandwidth. Other possible Control Values include video frame rate, quality-of-delivery, or any internal parameter which might affect or be affected by resource use.